# STATE OF MINNESOTA

### Office of the State Auditor



Rebecca Otto State Auditor

# COUNTIES TRANSIT IMPROVEMENT BOARD METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AREA, MINNESOTA

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

#### **Description of the Office of the State Auditor**

The mission of the Office of the State Auditor is to oversee local government finances for Minnesota taxpayers by helping to ensure financial integrity and accountability in local governmental financial activities.

Through financial, compliance, and special audits, the State Auditor oversees and ensures that local government funds are used for the purposes intended by law and that local governments hold themselves to the highest standards of financial accountability.

The State Auditor performs approximately 160 financial and compliance audits per year and has oversight responsibilities for over 3,300 local units of government throughout the state. The office currently maintains five divisions:

Audit Practice - conducts financial and legal compliance audits of local governments;

**Government Information** - collects and analyzes financial information for cities, towns, counties, and special districts;

**Legal/Special Investigations** - provides legal analysis and counsel to the Office and responds to outside inquiries about Minnesota local government law; as well as investigates allegations of misfeasance, malfeasance, and nonfeasance in local government;

**Pension** - monitors investment, financial, and actuarial reporting for approximately 730 public pension funds; and

**Tax Increment Financing** - promotes compliance and accountability in local governments' use of tax increment financing through financial and compliance audits.

The State Auditor serves on the State Executive Council, State Board of Investment, Land Exchange Board, Public Employees Retirement Association Board, Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, and the Rural Finance Authority Board.

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Year Ended December 31, 2012



Audit Practice Division Office of the State Auditor State of Minnesota



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#### ORGANIZATION DECEMBER 31, 2012

Affiliate	Member	Alternate
Anoka County	Matt Look Robyn West	Rhonda Sivarajah
Dakota County	Paul Krause <sup>2</sup> Nancy Schouweiler	Thomas A. Egan
Hennepin County	Peter McLaughlin <sup>1</sup> Gail Dorfman	Mark Stenglein
Ramsey County	Jim McDonough <sup>3</sup> Rafael Ortega	Jan Parker Victoria Reinhardt
Washington County	Dennis Hegberg Lisa Weik	Gary Kriesel
Metropolitan Council	Susan Haigh	Steve Elkins
<sup>1</sup> Chair <sup>2</sup> Vice Chair		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Secretary/Treasurer







# STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Joint Powers Board Counties Transit Improvement Board

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Counties Transit Improvement Board (CTIB) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the CTIB's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the CTIB's preparation and fair presentation of the financial

statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the CTIB's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

#### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the CTIB as of December 31, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and Required Supplementary Information as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

/s/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

November 18, 2013





#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS DECEMBER 31, 2012 (Unaudited)

This section presents management's analysis of the Counties Transit Improvement Board's (CTIB) financial condition and activities for the year ended December 31, 2012. This information should be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- At December 31, 2012, the liabilities of the CTIB exceeded its assets by \$22,545,778.
- The CTIB's total net position, as reported in the Statement of Activities, decreased by \$38,119,533 during the year ended December 31, 2012. This decrease was due to capital and operating grants being funded from cash, as prior bond proceeds were expended.
- The General Fund's fund balance decreased by \$42,035,850, or 33.5 percent, from the prior year.

#### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) serves as an introduction to the financial statements. The MD&A represents management's examination and analysis of the CTIB's financial condition and performance. Summary financial statement data, key financial and operational indicators used in the CTIB's operating budget, and other management tools were used for this analysis.

The financial statements combine fund level financial statements and government-wide financial statements. The CTIB reports one governmental fund, which is reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting, while the government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

#### SUMMARY OF ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS

The CTIB was established April 1, 2008, under a Joint Powers Agreement in accordance with Minn. Stat. § 297A.992. The CTIB is governed by an 11-member Board composed of two County Commissioner representatives appointed by each of the County Boards of Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Washington Counties, and the Chair of the Metropolitan Council. Each county also appoints an alternate member. Its purpose is to facilitate investment in transitways, to collaboratively plan and develop policies for transit investments, to advocate for state and federal funding and transportation policies supportive of transitways, and to provide for public education and information. The Board is organized with a chair and a vice chair elected each year.

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

#### **Net Position**

The CTIB's total net position was a negative \$22,545,778 on December 31, 2012. (See Table A-1.)

Table A-1 Net Position December 31

	 2012	 2011	Percent (%) Change
Assets			
Current assets	\$ 89,217,861	\$ 143,357,618	(37.8)
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	\$ 5,644,152	\$ 17,748,059	(68.2)
Noncurrent liabilities	106,119,487	 110,035,804	(3.6)
Total Liabilities	\$ 111,763,639	\$ 127,783,863	(12.5)
Net Position			
Restricted for			
Grants to member agencies	\$ -	\$ 15,332,120	(100.0)
Unrestricted	 (22,545,778)	241,635	(9,430.5)
Total Net Position	\$ (22,545,778)	\$ 15,573,755	(244.8)

The CTIB's net position as of December 31, 2012, as well as sales and excise taxes to be received in future years, are all ultimately designated for transitway capital and operating grants, and the administrative costs associated with the grant-making process as required by the state statutes that authorize the taxes that provide the CTIB's revenues (Minn. Stat. § 297A.992). The negative net position as of December 31, 2012, is the result of long-term funding commitments for transitway projects that are scheduled to be funded from future sales tax receipts

#### **Changes in Net Position**

The CTIB's net position decreased \$38,119,533 during the year ended December 31, 2012. See Table A-2 for the details of this change.

Table A-2 Change in Net Position Governmental Activities

	2012	2011	Percent (%) Change
Revenues Sales and excise taxes Intergovernmental Investment earnings	\$ 102,693,534 205,000 8,015	\$ 98,191,899 105,000 14,972	4.6 95.2 (46.5)
Total Revenues	\$ 102,906,549	\$ 98,311,871	4.7
Expenses Administration Grants to member agencies Interest	\$ 732,063 135,921,692 4,372,327	\$ 690,064 136,732,741 4,560,568	6.1 (0.6) (4.1)
Total Expenses	\$ 141,026,082	\$ 141,983,373	(0.7)
Change in Net Position	\$ (38,119,533)	\$ (43,671,502)	(12.7)
Net Position - January 1	15,573,755	59,245,257	(73.7)
Net Position - December 31	\$ (22,545,778)	\$ 15,573,755	(244.8)

#### Revenues

The primary source of funding for the CTIB is a one-quarter of one percent sales and use tax. This tax was imposed on July 1, 2008, by each of the member counties as a requirement for joining the CTIB. The tax is on the same goods and services as the State of Minnesota general sales tax. It does not include the sale of motor vehicles. In addition to the sales and use tax, there is a \$20 per vehicle tax on the sale of motor vehicles by entities that are in the business of

selling motor vehicles. It does not apply to a sale between two private individuals. These taxes are administered and collected by the Minnesota Department of Revenue. The funds, net of collection fees, are transferred directly into the CTIB's trust account by the Department of Revenue. The taxes do not flow to the member counties. For the year ending December 31, 2012, the CTIB collected \$102,693,534 in net taxes.

#### **Expenses**

The CTIB's primary purpose is to advance transit projects within the five-county region. The CTIB is limited to funding construction and operations of transitways. The CTIB is also authorized to spend up to three-fourths of one percent of its tax revenues for administrative expenses. The CTIB does not operate or construct transitways, but provides grants to members, the Metropolitan Council, or other political subdivisions. Most of the \$135,921,692 of grant money expended in 2012 flowed to the Metropolitan Council for either operating or capital purposes. The CTIB does not have any employees and, as such, contracts out all administrative services.

#### **Budgetary Highlights**

- Actual revenues were \$9,773,549 more than budgeted.
- Actual expenditures were \$29,836,213 under the budgeted amount, due to slightly smaller than anticipated transportation grants to member agencies.

#### **DEBT ADMINISTRATION**

No new debt was issued by the CTIB during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012.

In December 2010, the CTIB Board issued a \$102,810,000 Senior Sales Tax Revenue Note (Hennepin County), Series 2010A, (the "2010 Note") for the purpose of funding approved capital grants expected to exceed the amount of sales taxes to be received in 2011. Hennepin County, in turn, issued its \$102,810,000 General Obligation Senior Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2010E, the proceeds of which were used to purchase the CTIB Board's Note. The proceeds of the bonds, together with the premium paid by the purchaser of the bonds (\$7,190,000), was transferred to the CTIB in a total amount of \$110,000,000 to fund capital grants approved for 2011. The CTIB began making annual principal payments on its 2010 Note in December 2012. Additional information on the CTIB's long-term debt can be found in the Notes to the Financial Statements, Note 3.B., of this report.

#### ECONOMIC AND OTHER FACTORS

The CTIB's tax receipts are dependent on the economic activity of the Twin Cities' region. The CTIB Board recognizes the potential variability of the tax receipts and manages its grant spending based upon the most recent sales tax receipts and a cash flow reserve to ensure it can fund its obligations.

(Unaudited)

#### FINANCIAL CONTACT

This financial report is designed to provide an overview for those interested in the CTIB's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or additional financial information should be directed to Mary Richardson, CTIB Administrator, 477 Selby Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102.







EXHIBIT 1

## GENERAL FUND BALANCE SHEET AND GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2012

	General Fund			Adjustments		Governmental Activities		
<u>Assets</u>								
Cash held by Hennepin County Cash held by trustee Accrued interest receivable Due from other governments Prepaid expense Advance to other governments	\$	98,569 79,350,045 659 9,667,218 1,370 100,000	\$	- - - - -	\$	98,569 79,350,045 659 9,667,218 1,370 100,000		
Total Assets	\$	89,217,861	\$		\$	89,217,861		
Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position								
Liabilities Accounts payable Due to other governments Accrued interest payable Noncurrent liabilities Due within one year Due in more than one year	\$	63,792 5,580,360 - -	\$	383,487 4,044,500 101,691,500	\$	63,792 5,580,360 383,487 4,044,500 101,691,500		
Total Liabilities	\$	5,644,152	\$	106,119,487	\$	111,763,639		
Fund Balance Restricted for grants to member agencies Committed for transportation Unassigned Total Fund Balance	\$ <b>\$</b>	83,322,638 105,313 145,758 <b>83,573,709</b>	\$ <b>\$</b>	(83,322,638) (105,313) (145,758) (83,573,709)				
Net Position Unrestricted			<u>\$</u>	(22,545,778)	\$	(22,545,778)		
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position	\$	89,217,861	\$		\$	89,217,861		
Reconciliation of the Governmental Fund Balance to Net Fund balance - General Fund	Position				\$	83,573,709		
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current not reported in the governmental fund.	period and	l, therefore, are				(105,736,000)		
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the curre is not reported in the governmental fund.	ent period	and, therefore,				(383,487)		
Net Position of Governmental Activities					\$	(22,545,778)		
The material de Consolidate and a second						<b>D</b> 0		

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

EXHIBIT 2

## GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE AND STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	General Fund			Adjustments	Governmental Activities		
Revenues Sales and excise taxes	\$	102,693,534	\$	_	\$	102,693,534	
Intergovernmental	Ψ	205,000	Ψ	_	Ψ	205,000	
Investment earnings		8,015				8,015	
<b>Total Revenues</b>	\$	102,906,549	\$		\$	102,906,549	
Expenditures/Expenses							
Current							
Transportation							
Administration	\$	732,063	\$	-	\$	732,063	
Intergovernmental							
Transportation							
Grants to member agencies		135,921,692		-		135,921,692	
Debt service							
Principal		3,545,000		(3,545,000)		-	
Interest		4,743,644		(371,317)		4,372,327	
Total Expenditures/Expenses	\$	144,942,399	\$	(3,916,317)	\$	141,026,082	
Change in Fund Balance/Net Position	\$	(42,035,850)	\$	3,916,317	\$	(38,119,533)	
Fund Balance/Net Position - January 1		125,609,559	_	(110,035,804)		15,573,755	
Fund Balance/Net Position - December 31	\$	83,573,709	\$	(106,119,487)	\$	(22,545,778)	
Reconciliation of the General Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance to the Stateme of Activities Net Change in Fund Balance	ent				\$	(42,035,850)	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement activities are different because:	of						
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not ruse of current financial resources and, therefore, are not repo expenditures in the governmental fund.	•						
Loan principal repayments			\$	3,545,000			
Change in accrued interest payable			Ψ	11,817			
Amortization of premium on loan				359,500	_	3,916,317	
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities					\$	(38,119,533)	

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

#### 1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>

The Counties Transit Improvement Board's (CTIB) financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (statements and interpretations). The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the Counties Transit Improvement Board are discussed below.

#### A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Counties Transit Improvement Board was established April 1, 2008, under a Joint Powers Agreement in accordance with Minn. Stat. § 297A.992. The CTIB is governed by an 11-member Board composed of two County Commissioner representatives appointed by each of the County Boards of Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Washington Counties, and the Chair of the Metropolitan Council. Each County also appoints an alternate member.

The CTIB's purpose is to facilitate investment in transitways, to collaboratively plan and develop policies for transit investments, to advocate for state and federal funding and transportation policies supportive of transitways, and to provide for public education and information. The Board is organized with a chair and a vice chair elected each year.

The CTIB is a separate entity independent of the entities that formed it. In accordance with GAAP, the CTIB's financial statements are not included in any member's financial statements. No single member retains control over the operations or is financially accountable for the CTIB.

#### B. Basic Financial Statements

The financial statements combine fund level financial statements (General Fund column) and government-wide financial statements (governmental activities column). These statements include the overall financial activities of the CTIB.

#### 1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>

#### B. Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

The government-wide financial statements are reported on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The CTIB's net position is reported as restricted and unrestricted.

The CTIB reports one governmental fund, the General Fund, which is the primary operating fund and accounts for all the financial resources of the organization.

#### C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The governmental activities are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. The CTIB considers all revenues as available if collected within 60 days after the end of the current period. Charges for services and interest are considered susceptible to accrual. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on long-term debt, and claims and judgments, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent that they have matured. Proceeds of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases, if any, are reported as other financing sources.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the CTIB's policy to use restricted resources first and then unrestricted resources as needed.

#### D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity

#### 1. Cash and Investments

The CTIB's sales and excise taxes are deposited in a trust account at Wells Fargo Bank. Under the custodial agreement, all investments are to be made in money market mutual funds that are permitted under Minn. Stat. ch. 118A.

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity

#### 1. <u>Cash and Investments</u> (Continued)

All other cash is pooled and invested with Hennepin County, which obtains collateral to cover deposits in excess of insurance coverage. Pooled investments are reported at their fair value at December 31, 2012, based on market prices.

#### 2. <u>Prepaid Expenses</u>

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid expenses in both the government-wide and fund financial statements.

#### 3. Advance to Other Governments

An intergovernmental advance reported as "Advance to other governments" is offset by due to other governments. In 2009, an advance was made to the fiscal agent, Hennepin County, for cash flow purposes.

#### 4. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities statement of net position. In the fund financial statements, the face amount of the debt issued is reported as an other financing source.

#### 5. Classification of Net Position

Net position in government-wide statements is classified in the following categories:

<u>Restricted net position</u> - the amount of net position for which external restrictions have been imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

<u>Unrestricted net position</u> - the amount of net position that does not meet the definition of restricted.

#### 1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>

#### D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity (Continued)

#### 6. Classification of Fund Balances

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the CTIB is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable - amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items not expected to be converted to cash.

<u>Restricted</u> - amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of resources either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or by laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

<u>Committed</u> - amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by formal action (ordinance or resolution) of the CTIB. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the CTIB removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts. The action must be approved no later than the close of the reporting period and remains binding unless removed in the same manner.

<u>Assigned</u> - amounts for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.

<u>Unassigned</u> - the residual classification for the General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other fund balance classifications.

The CTIB applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) amounts are available. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first, followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

#### 1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>

#### D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity (Continued)

#### 7. <u>Use of Estimates</u>

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### 2. <u>Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability</u>

#### **Budgetary Data**

The CTIB adopts estimated sales tax revenue and administrative expenditure budgets for the General Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end unless specifically carried over to the next budget year by Board action. The budget can be amended during the year by the CTIB's Board.

On or before July 1 of each year, the Board adopts a preliminary annual budget for administrative, lobbying, and grants to member agencies expenditures. The administrative expenditures are based on three-quarters of one percent of sales tax revenue. A final budget must be prepared and adopted no later than August 30.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund. The legal level of budgetary control (the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the fund level.

Encumbrance accounting is employed in the General Fund. Encumbrances (such as purchase orders or contracts) do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be reapportioned and honored during the subsequent year.

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### A. Assets

#### 1. <u>Deposits and Investments</u>

#### a. <u>Deposits</u>

As of December 31, 2012, the CTIB's General Fund had \$98,569 on deposit with Hennepin County. It is Hennepin County's policy to follow Minn. Stat. \$ 118A.03, which states that, to the extent funds deposited are in excess of available federal deposit insurance, the County must require the financial institution to furnish collateral security or a corporate surety bond. All collateral must be placed in safekeeping in a restricted account at the Federal Reserve Bank, or in an account at a trust department of a commercial bank or other financial institution not owned or controlled by the financial institution furnishing the collateral.

#### Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, the CTIB's deposits may not be returned to it. The CTIB does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk outside of deposit policies developed by and adhered to by Hennepin County. At December 31, 2012, the CTIB's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

#### b. <u>Investments</u>

Minn. Stat. §§ 118A.04 and 118A.05 generally authorize the following types of investments as available to the CTIB:

- (1) securities which are direct obligations or are guaranteed or insured issues of the United States, its agencies, its instrumentalities, or organizations created by an act of Congress, except mortgage-backed securities defined as 'high risk' by Minn. Stat. § 118A.04, subd. 6;
- (2) mutual funds through shares of registered investment companies provided the mutual fund receives certain ratings depending on its investments;

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### A. Assets

#### 1. <u>Deposits and Investments</u>

#### b. <u>Investments</u> (Continued)

- (3) general obligations of the State of Minnesota and its municipalities, and in certain state agency and local obligations of Minnesota and other states provided such obligations have certain specified bond ratings by a national bond rating service;
- (4) bankers' acceptances of United States banks;
- (5) commercial paper issued by United States corporations or their Canadian subsidiaries that is rated in the highest quality category by two nationally recognized rating agencies and matures in 270 days or less; and
- (6) with certain restrictions, in repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements, joint powers investment trusts, and guaranteed investment contracts.

#### Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities in the possession of an outside party. The CTIB does not have an investment policy for custodial credit risk outside of investment policies developed by and adhered to by Hennepin County. At December 31, 2012, the CTIB's investments were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

#### Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may be caused by the CTIB's investment in a single issuer. At December 31, 2012, the CTIB held \$79,350,045 in the Wells Fargo Advantage Government Money Market Fund.

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### A. Assets

#### 1. Deposits and Investments

#### b. <u>Investments</u> (Continued)

#### **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At December 31, 2012, none of the CTIB's investments were subject to interest rate risk.

#### Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. At December 31, 2012, none of the CTIB's investments were subject to credit risk.

#### 2. Receivables

Amounts due from other governments consisted mainly of sales and excise taxes that had been collected by the Minnesota Department of Revenue on behalf of the CTIB at December 31, 2012.

#### B. Liabilities

#### **Payables**

Payables at December 31, 2012, for the CTIB's governmental activities were as follows:

Accounts payable Due to other governments	\$ 63,792 5,580,360
Accrued interest payable  Total	\$ 383,487 6,027,639

#### 3. <u>Detailed Notes</u>

#### B. Liabilities

#### Payables (Continued)

Due to other governments is composed of four transit operating grants due to the Metropolitan Council.

#### **Long-Term Debt**

Hennepin County loaned the CTIB funds for the purpose of funding grant awards for various transit projects. Information on the loan follows:

Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amounts	Interest Rates (%)	s Issue		Outstanding Balance December 31, 2012
Loans payable Hennepin County	12/01/2030	\$3,545,000 - \$7,895,000	4.00 - 5.00	\$	102,810,000	\$ 99,265,000

Debt service requirements at December 31, 2012, were as follows:

Year Ending	Lo	Loans Payable					
December 31	Principal		Interest				
2013 2014	\$ 3,685,0 3,835,0		4,601,843 4,454,444				
2014	3,990,0		4,301,044				
2016	4,150,0		4,141,444				
2017	4,355,0		3,933,944				
2018 - 2022	25,265,0		16,178,219				
2023 - 2027	31,410,0		10,033,212				
2028 - 2030	22,575,0	00_	2,294,250				
Total	\$ 99,265,0	900 \$	49,938,400				

#### 3. <u>Detailed Notes</u>

#### B. <u>Liabilities</u> (Continued)

#### **Changes in Long-Term Liabilities**

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2012, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance Addi		Additions Reductions			 Ending Balance	Due Within One Year	
Loans payable Premium on loan	\$	102,810,000 6,830,500	\$	- -	\$	3,545,000 359,500	\$ 99,265,000 6,471,000	\$ 3,685,000 359,500
Total	\$	109,640,500	\$	-	\$	3,904,500	\$ 105,736,000	\$ 4,044,500

#### C. Risk Management

The CTIB is exposed to limited risks of loss related to theft of assets, or errors or omissions. The CTIB reduces the risks of loss by requiring contractual commitment agreements with third parties to name the CTIB as an additional insured on policies of commercial liability insurance maintained by the contracting parties.





EXHIBIT A-1

#### BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

		<b>Budgeted Amounts</b>				Actual		Variance with		
		Original		Final		Amounts	F	inal Budget		
Revenues										
Sales and excise taxes	\$	93,000,000	\$	93,000,000	\$	102,693,534	\$	9,693,534		
Intergovernmental										
Federal		28,000		28,000		100,000		72,000		
Local		105,000		105,000		105,000		-		
Investment earnings				-	_	8,015		8,015		
<b>Total Revenues</b>	\$	93,133,000	\$	93,133,000	\$	102,906,549	\$	9,773,549		
Expenditures										
Current										
Transportation										
Administration										
General	\$	423,000	\$	479,000	\$	489,732	\$	(10,732)		
Lobbying		105,000		105,000		103,579		1,421		
Communications		50,000		50,000		10,220		39,780		
Financial services		169,750		169,750		118,534		51,216		
Insurance		10,500		10,500		9,998		502		
Contingencies		77,000		21,000		-		21,000		
Total administration	\$	835,250	\$	835,250	\$	732,063	\$	103,187		
Intergovernmental										
Transportation										
Grants to member agencies		165,582,718		165,654,718		135,921,692		29,733,026		
Debt service										
Principal		3,545,000		3,545,000		3,545,000		-		
Interest	-	4,743,644	_	4,743,644	_	4,743,644				
Total Expenditures	\$	174,706,612	\$	174,778,612	\$	144,942,399	\$	29,836,213		
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(81,573,612)	\$	(81,645,612)	\$	(42,035,850)	\$	39,609,762		
Fund Balance - January 1		125,609,559		125,609,559		125,609,559				
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	44,035,947	\$	43,963,947	\$	83,573,709	\$	39,609,762		



### NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

#### **Budgetary Information**

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the General Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end, unless specifically carried over to the next budget year by Board action.

On or before July 1 of each year, the Board adopts a preliminary annual budget for administrative and lobbying expenditures. The administrative expenditures are based on three-quarters of one percent of sales tax revenue. A final budget must be prepared and adopted no later than August 30.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund. The legal level of budgetary control (the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the fund level.

Encumbrance accounting is employed in the General Fund. Encumbrances (such as purchase orders or contracts) do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be reapportioned and honored during the subsequent year.







# STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON MINNESOTA LEGAL COMPLIANCE

Joint Powers Board Counties Transit Improvement Board

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Counties Transit Improvement Board (CTIB) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the CTIB's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 18, 2013.

The *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Political Subdivisions*, promulgated by the State Auditor pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 6.65, contains six categories of compliance to be tested in connection with the audit of the CTIB's financial statements: contracting and bidding, deposits and investments, conflicts of interest, public indebtedness, claims and disbursements, and miscellaneous provisions. Our audit considered all of the listed categories, except that we did not test for compliance in contracting and bidding, because the CTIB did not enter into any applicable contracts.

In connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the CTIB failed to comply with the provisions of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Political Subdivisions*. However, our audit was not directed primarily toward obtaining knowledge of such noncompliance. Accordingly, had we performed additional procedures, other matters may have come to our attention regarding the CTIB's noncompliance with the above referenced provisions.

This communication is intended solely for the information and use of the Joint Powers Board, management, and others within the CTIB and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than those specified parties.

/s/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

November 18, 2013